

Oct 48 BC

Caesar was named dictator
for one year beginning in
Oct. of 48 BC.

Dec. 48 B.C.

Caesar left Rome for Africa
where the campaign against the
Pompeians, commanded by Scipio
and Cato

48 BC

Caesar was also elected consul

Aug 9, 48 BC

PHARSALOS

At the decisive battle, the Pompeians were overconfident and fanciful in their battle plans. Caesar's army broke into Pompey's camp; Pompey fled. Caesar chased his opponent to prevent him from securing new soldiers and arms. Pompey was assassinated by the generals of Ptolemy's army.

Caesar followed to Alexandria, where he tried to settle an inherited quarrel

between CLEOPATRA and her brother, PTOLEMY XIII. PTOLEMY's forces under the rule of the regent, marched on Caesar in Alexandria. This was the beginning of the ALEXANDRINE War, and the end of the CIVIL War between Pompey and Caesar.

48BC

PHARSAULUS

48BC

AT DYRRHACIUM (DURAZ 20)

Caesar suffered a loss, but his
hardened veterans totally defeated
Pompey's superior numbers
AUG, 9, 48BC at PHARSAULUS.

Pompey fled to Egypt where he
was murdered

(Both cities are in Macedonia)

48BC

After Pharsalus (Aug 9, 48BC)
Mark Antony controlled Italy
as Caesar's deputy for a time.

By desperate sallies Caesar captured, lost & recaptured the island of PHAROS, as being essential to the entry of the relief he awaited; in one of these engagements he swam for his life, amid a storm of arrows, when the Egyptians drove him and 400 of his men off the connecting mole into the sea. Thinking the rebels victorious PTOLEMY XII left the royal palace, joined them, and disappeared from history. When reinforcements arrived,

Caesar routed the Egyptians and the Gaulish
garrison in the BATTLE OF THE NILE. He
rewarded CLEOPATRA for her fidelity to him in
this crisis by making her younger brother
PTOLEMY, XII coregent with her, which
left her in effect the supreme ruler of
Egypt.

48 BC

From Egypt Caesar passed through Syria and Asia minor, putting affairs on a permanent basis.

He defeated ~~the~~ PHARNACES, a son of the great MITHRIDATES.

Famous passage "VENI, VIDI, VICI."

Then he returned to Rome. He announced his intention of punishing all who had fought against him.

Fall 48 BC

Caesar followed Pompey to Egypt
but was nearly trapped in
Alexandria by the forces of young
King Ptolemy, but ultimately,
upon the arrival of reinforcements
defeated them & set Cleopatra
in the throne

~~48 BC~~
106 → 48 BC

Gnaeus Pompeius (magnus)

48 BC

Caesar visited Egypt and Cleopatra, who was in her middle teens at the time

Caesaron was the child put to death by Augustus

48bc

Jan 48bc (48BC) he crossed the
Almae and proceeded to surround
Pompey, near DYRRACHIUM, now
DURAZZO. But his force was quite
insufficient and to deprive his foe
of the advantage of the sea, he
retreated into THESSALY, whither
POMPEY followed him, and the
decisive battle was fought on
the plain of PHARSALUS (Aug 9,

48 BC). Pompey had 47,000 inf and 7,000 CAV; Caesar had only 22,000 inf and 1,500 CAV. But Caesar's army was composed of veterans and numbers did not avail.

Pompey fled to Egypt where he was brutally murdered. Caesar who had followed with all speed was nearly trapped in Alexandria by the forces of the young King PTOLEMY, but ultimately, upon arrival of reinforcements, defeated them and set Cleopatra on the throne.

Aug 9, 48 BC

Caesars hardened veterans totally defeated Pompey's superior numbers at PHARSALUS in Aug. 9, 48BC.

Pompey fled to Egypt where he was murdered.

Caesar became involved in the civil war between CLEOPATRA and her brother PTOLEMY XIII. He made Cleopatra his mistress as well as Queen of Egypt.

AUG. 9, 48 BC

BATTLE OF PHARSALUS.

By brilliant tactics Julius Caesar's legions routed Pompey's cavalry at Pharsalus in Thessaly, Greece.

48 BC

Following Pompey to Greece, in a critical campaign, Caesar became master of the world. The decisive battle was fought at PHAR SALUS in Thessaly. Caesar's little Army had been living for weeks on roots and bark of trees, and it numbered less than half of Pompey's well provided

troops. Pompey had his choice of position. It looked for a time as though Caesar had rashly invited ruin. From such peril he snatched overwhelming victory